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China, Peoples Republic of

FAIRS Subject Report

Grain and Oilseed Standards

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Report Highlights:
On July 3, 2008, China notified the WTO of the National Standard GB 1353—2007 "National Standard for Corn" as TBT/N/CHN/403 and National Standard GB-1532-2006 "National Standard for Soybeans" as TBT/N/CHN/402. These standards specify the relevant terms and definitions, classifications, quality requirements, test methods, and requirements for labeling, packaging, transportation and storage of corn and soybeans. GB/T 5493 Inspection of Grain and Oilseeds - Methods for Determination of Varieties and Their Mixture is referenced in that standard and published here as a reference in reviewing TBT/N/CHN/402 and 403. This report is an UNOFFICIAL translation of GB/T 5493.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
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[CH]

Executive Summary: On July 3, 2008, China notified the WTO of the National Standard GB 1353—2007 "National Standard for Corn" (Replacing GB 1353-1999) as TBT/N/CHN/403. This standard specifies the relevant terms and definitions, classifications, quality requirements, test methods, and requirements for labeling, packaging, transportation and storage of corn. This standard also applies to testing, evaluation and identification of the quality of corn. The date for submission of final comments to the WTO is September 3, 2008. The proposed date of adoption is 90 days after circulation by the WTO Secretariat (October 3, 2008) and the proposed date of entry into force is 6 months after adoption (January 3, 2009). This is notified as GAIN Report CH8069.

On July 3, 2008, China notified the WTO of the National Standard GB-1532-2006 "National Standard for Soybeans" (Replacing GB 1352-1986) as TBT/N/CHN/402. This standard specifies the relevant terms and definitions, classifications, quality requirements, test methods, and requirements for labeling, packaging, transportation and storage of soybeans. This standard also applies to testing, evaluation and identification of the quality of commercial soybeans. The date for submission of final comments to the WTO is September 3, 2008. The proposed date of adoption is 90 days after circulation by the WTO Secretariat (October 3, 2008) and the proposed date of entry into force is 6 months after adoption (January 3, 2009). This is notified as GAIN Report CH8066.

One of the measures that is referenced in the proposed National Standard is GB/T 5493 Inspection of Grain and Oilseeds - Methods for Determination of Varieties and Their Mixture. This standard has not been notified to the WTO. This National Standard, along with other standards published in GAIN Reports CH8097-CH8105, is being published so that GB 1353—2007 "National Standard for Corn" TBT/N/CHN/403 and GB-1532-2006 "National Standard for Soybeans" TBT/N/CHN/402 can be reviewed with this additional pertinent information.

Thanks go to the United States Soybean Export Council – International Marketing and the U.S. Grains Council for their support in translating this measure.

BEGIN TRANSLATION

National Standard of the People's Republic of China

GB 5493-85

Inspection of Grain and Oilseeds - Methods for Determination of Varieties and Their Mixture

Issued on Nov. 2, 1985 Implemented on July 1, 1986

This standard is applicable to determination of varieties and the mixture of commodity grain and oilseeds. Different methods should be applied to inspection according to different requirements.

1 Inspection of Appearance Features

The inspection and identification is implemented mainly according to the appearance features such as the form, quality and color of kernels, etc.

1.1 Mixture of non-glutinous rice, japonica rice and sticky rice: First, take 10g clean paddy rice, hull it and take 200 kernels (except small broken kernels) out randomly. Pick out the kernels containing other varieties according to the classification specification of quality standard, and calculate the percentage of mixture as formula (1):

$$\text{Mixture (\%)} = \frac{m}{200} \times 100 \quad \text{.....(1)}$$

Where: m—the kernel number of other varieties;

200—the kernel number of test samples.

The allowable deviation of the dual test results shall not exceed 1%, figure out their mean value and take round number as the inspection result.

1.2 Mixture of kernels of different colors: While inspecting the unsound kernels, pick out the kernels in other colors for weighing (W_1) according to the specification of quality standard. Calculate the percentage of kernels in other colors as formula (2):

$$\text{Kernels in other colors (\%)} = \frac{W_1}{W} \times 100 \quad (2)$$

Where: W_1 - the weight of kernels in other colors, g;

W - The weight of test samples, g.

The allowable deviation of the dual test results shall not exceed 1.0%, calculate their mean value and take the first digit after the decimal point as the inspection result.

1.3 Discrimination on the color of wheat kernels: Pick out one hundred wheat kernels and discriminate their color by sense. Those with 70 or more kernels with deep red or reddish-brown color shall be deemed as red wheat; those with 70 or more kernels with white, milky or yellowish white color shall be deemed as white wheat; and those with less than 70 kernels with color of the aforesaid colors shall be deemed as mixed wheat (colored wheat).

2 Inspection of Split Kernels

The softness and hardness of the grains will be mainly inspected.

2.1 First, pick out one hundred sound kernels as the test sample and sort soft kernels from hard kernels according to their appearance. If their appearance cannot be clearly discriminated, it is advisable to cut the grain kernels in the middle to observe their sections. Of which, the glassy and transparent ones are hard matters. Check the hard kernels according to the percentage of the hard matters on the basis of specified quality standard. Then calculate the content of soft and hard kernels respectively based on the number of hard kernels. The hard matters of hard wheat kernels must account for more than half of kernel itself.

2.2 Use perspective container to discriminate soft kernels from hard kernels. Fix a movable rectangular mirror (reflecting mirror) under the milky bulb which is installed at one side of the small rectangular wooden crate, and insert, 2cm away from the crate top, a

ground glass with a size the same as that of the bottom of the crate. Subsequently, take one hundred test samples out of the sound kernels randomly and put them onto the ground glass, afterwards plug in the bulb and adjust the reflecting mirror to make the ray of light reflected on the test samples upon the ground glass. Those with transparent kernels are hard ones.

3 Coloring Inspection

The non-glutinousness or glutinousness is sorted.

If the mixed non-glutinous rice and glutinous rice are not easily to be discriminated, take two hundred kernels randomly (except the small broken kernels) after skinning the brown rice. And then, soak them in 0.1% iodine (or potassium iodide solution) for one min. after cleaning them with water, then cleanse them to observe the stain of rice kernel. The glutinous rice appears a red brown color, while the non-glutinous rice appears a blue color. Calculate the mixed percentage as formula (1).

Additional Explanation:
This standard was proposed by the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.
This standard was drafted by the Grain Storage and Transport Bureau, the Ministry of Commerce.
Major draftsmen of this standard are Gao Xiuwu, Yang Haoran, Wu Yanxia, and Lu Guifen.

Modifications:

a. The first line in 2.1:

"It is advisable to cut the grain kernels in the middle" is replaced with "It is advisable to crosscut the grain kernels in the middle".

b. The second line in 2.1:

"The glassy and transparent ones are hard matters" is replaced with "The glassy and transparent ones as well as translucent ones are hard matters".